

-----  
Title: DE-VENOMING

Author: Ioria  
-----

## DE-VENOMING THE KITH

Removing the venom sacs from a kith should only be done to an animal between the ages of four to six days. Sedate the kith by allowing it to inhale the vapors of boiling kalas leaves and mushroom spores. Do not breathe these vapors or intense headaches and dizziness will occur. Once the animal is sedated, roll it over onto its back and locate the bony plate at the base of the mandible. Insert a wedge or pick into the seam at the base of this plate, and press firmly until the plate begins to slide. It will still be attached to the abdomen by several fibrous bands.

Lay the plate back over the abdomen and locate a pale membrane near the base of the mandible. Make an incision diagonally across the membrane and wedge it open. Inside there is a purple muscle. Slide this muscle towards the Kith's head, and underneath is a green or yellow gland with two tubes leading into the throat. Wrap the gland in a heavy cloth, and clamp off the larger of the tubes as close to the gland as possible. Cut the tube just behind the clamp, and firmly squeeze the gland until any venom

in it has been forced  
down the remaining tube.  
Cut the second tube and  
lift out the empty gland.

Now stitch together the  
ends of the tubes, and  
fill the cavity with the  
boiled kalas leaves. Slide  
the muscle back in place,  
and stitch the membrane  
closed. Repeat the  
process at the base of  
the second mandible. When  
both glands have been  
removed, lay the plate  
back over the exposed  
area, and bind to the  
kiths's body with cord or  
bandages until it  
re-attaches. Note: Some  
kith have no venom sac  
on the right side of the  
head. If the gland is not  
visible after opening the  
cavity, it may be one of  
these animals, but search  
the area throughly before  
closing the cavity.